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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Korean truce negotiators sought new formula on POWs; Churchill won British debate over Yalu bombings.*

U.S. ratified West German peace contract, NATO-EDC link-up; Acheson visited Berlin, Vienna.

U.S. House probers blamed Russia for Katyn Forest massacre. New Premier, Cabinet named in Egypt.

Domestic. *Taft won first GOP delegate contests.*

Congress weakened, extended economic controls, overrode President's veto of alien bill, rushed money bills to adjourn.

Truman refused to use Taft-Hartley law in steel strike.

McCarran Subcom. accused Lattimore of knowingly aiding Russia; State Dept. apologized to Lattimore for false travel tip.

KOREA

New Truce Proposals. Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN Truce Team chief, offered Communist delegates in Panmunjom a new face-saving formula on repatriation of war prisoners July 1: the UN would agree to repatriate "all" prisoners after those who did not want to go back to Red territory had been reclassified out of Communist POW status. The Reds thus could say they obtained the return of "all" their POWs.

North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il replied July 3 the Reds were willing to have POWs reclassified by nationalities but would insist on the return—by force if necessary—of all listed as Chinese & North Koreans. Allied spokesmen said they were not certain whether Nam had, in effect, accepted the new offer.

Harrison had taken another 3-day recess in the conference despite Red objections after walking out June 28 while Nam was delivering a repetitious review of the Red propaganda line on UN war tactics & truce policy. UN spokesmen said Nam's voice approached a "strident scream" when he referred indirectly to UN bombing of Red hydroelectric plants near the Yalu River and said the Reds would not be "coerced" into accepting UN truce terms. [See p. 198C]

The Communists admitted June 30 in response to a UN protest that a Soviet-made 37-mm. shell fell inside the Panmunjom neutral zone July 27 (no damage). 2 North Korean soldiers in the neutral zone bolted to UN lines near Panmunjom June 28 and surrendered. [See p. 189J-K]

Churchill Wins British Debate. With the aid of U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson's admission of a U.S. "error" in not telling Britain of plans to bomb North Korea's Yalu-area power plants, Prime Min. Winston Churchill defeated a Laborite motion of censure, 300-270, in Commons July 1. The motion criticized Churchill's failure to "secure effective consultation" on Korean air operations. It was authored by the Clement R. Attlee Laborites and was milder than demanded by Aneurin Bevan's leftwing faction. (Attlee won a test of party leadership, 102-51, in a meeting of Labor MPs July 1. Churchill June 25 rejected talk among disgruntled Conservatives that he was too old at 77 to serve as Prime Minister, should let Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden, 55, take over.) [See p. 181J]

The U.S. State Dept. disclosed June 30 that Acheson had explained in effect that a slipup in U.S. Govt. routine prevented the Defense Dept.'s plan for the raids from being relayed to Britain by the State Dept. Acheson told a meeting of MPs in London June 26: Britain "should have been" consulted and "it was our intention to do it" but a "snafu" intervened. "One person was supposed to do something and thought another person was supposed to do something. . . . We recognize an error." Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander in Korea, also said July 2 he received the plan for the Yalu raids after British Defense Min. Earl Alexander left Tokio after his recent visit and there was no chance for him to consult with Alexander.

Churchill also announced July 1 an agreement with the U.S. to appoint a British staff deputy to Clark. [See p. 197K-M]

A British Govt. White Paper on Korea, issued June 30, reviewed Korean truce talks and the Koje POW uprising, details of which were not well understood in Britain because of its comparatively sketchy press coverage of the Korean war.

Defense Min. Alexander told the Canada Club in London July 1 there should be "a little more reserve" of UN troops in Korea to insure defeat of a new Red offensive. MPs protested the remark, which he had omitted in reports to Parliament on the Korean situation, but Churchill told Commons July 2 Alexander had committed no breach of security. [See pp. 197M-198A]

U.S. Explains Raids. USAF officials in Tokio said July 2 the Yalu hydroelectric plants were bombed because "they were supplying electricity" to Red plants producing weapons for use against UN forces. U.S. 5th AF commander Lt. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus said June 30 that anti-aircraft guns on the Manchurian side of the Yalu fired on UN planes during the Suiho raid June 23 but were not attacked by the UN planes. 2 Changjin Reservoir plants were bombed again June 27. [See p. 197C-F]

Germ War Probe Vetoed. Russia used its veto in the UN Security Council in New York July 3 to block a U.S. proposal that the Council ask the Intl. Red Cross to investigate germ-warfare charges against the UN. The vote was 10-1 in favor of the inquiry with Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik's negative vote a veto. It was the USSR's 51st Council veto [see p. 38E-F]. U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross, who assailed the germ war accusation July 1 as a Soviet copy of Hitler's "big lie" technique, demanded July 3 after Malik cast his veto that the Council declare the germ-warfare charge "without substance & false." Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain asked Malik July 3 to abstain on the proposed Red Cross probe, not veto it. [See p. 198G]

In a statement issued through Canada's UN delegation June 30, 3 Canadian scientists discounted a Canadian clergyman's indorsement of Chinese germ-warfare "evidence" against the UN. Dr. James Endicott, ex-missionary & United Church of Canada clergyman called a "dupe & tool" of Communists by the Canadian Govt., said on return from China last month he had seen "foreign" germ-laden insects believed to have been dropped by UN forces. W. H. Brittain of McGill U., A. W. Baker of Ontario Agri. College & C. E. Atwood of Toronto U. replied that Korea & China had 50,000 native species of insects and Endicott displayed "unbelievable credulity" in accepting the Reds' stories as proof. (The Chinese Red New China News Agency said June 30 that Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, had said after a tour of Red China: that country was "the greatest hope of the world" and he had seen germ-warfare evidence against the UN "with my own eyes.") [See p. 174L]

June Losses. The U.S. estimated July 3 that 5,586 Communists were killed, 5,581 wounded, 149 captured in ground fighting and 1,100 killed or wounded by Allied planes during June. The U.S.

RED PROPAGANDA HELD WAR SYMPTOM. U.S. Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan, who conferred with State Secy. Dean G. Acheson during Acheson's visit to London June 23-28, was said to have reported: anti-U.S. "hate" propaganda had reached such a pitch in the USSR it sounded as though Red leaders were preparing the Soviet people psychologically for war. Kennan returned to Moscow July 1. [See pp. 162N, 141K]

Air Force reported July 2 that it downed 21 Red planes (18 MIG-15 jets) in aerial combat, lost one U.S. plane in aerial combat & 40 to enemy ground fire & accidents during June. [See pp. 198B, J-K, 182C]

A **U.S. casualties** totaled 111,576 (19,604 dead) June 27 (reported July 2). [See p. 198K] . . . **Congressional Medals of Honor** were conferred by Pres. Truman June 27 on Cpl. Jerry K. Crump [see p. 141M] and Cpl. Ronald E. Rosser, 22, of Crooksville, O., who made 3 single-handed charges against a Red position (he was wounded). [See p. 198L] . . . **Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall** took command of the U.S. First Corps in Korea June 29 from Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, new commander of U.S. Army forces in the Pacific (hq. Ft. Shafter, Hawaii). [See Vol. XI, p. 410C]

Canada was assured in a note June 17 that it will be consulted—if the military situation permits—before Canadian troops are separated from their own command in Korea, the U.S. State B Dept. said June 19. [See p. 167L]

EUROPE

U.S. Ratifies Bonn, EDC Pacts. The U.S. became July 1 the first ratifier of the West German peace contract and a protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty extending its mutual defense guarantees to the European Defense Community. Ratifications were voted by the U.S. Senate by margins of 77-5 on the peace contract (between West Germany and the U.S., Britain & France) and 72-5 on the NAT protocol, which all NATO members must C ratify. 5 Republicans voting against both ratifications: Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Henry C. Dworshak & Herman Welker (both Ida.), William E. Jenner (Ind.), William Langer (N.D.). Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) lost, 51-25, in an effort to attach an "interpretation" to the protocol saying Congress must authorize any "military implementation" of the protocol by the U.S. President. [See p. 199B-C]

Acheson Visits Berlin. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson visited West Berlin June 28-29 to reassure it that it would be defended against Red blockade or armed attack. He said in a speech June 29 (at the cornerstone-laying of a new American D Memorial Library in Berlin) that American forces would "remain in Berlin until we are satisfied that the freedom of this city is secure." The U.S., Britain & France, he asserted, "have indicated in unmistakable terms that we shall regard any attack on Berlin from whatever quarter as an attack against our forces & ourselves." Acheson said in a news conference June 29 his first act in event of an attack on West Berlin by the East German People's Police would be to consult with U.S. Chiefs of Staff.

Acheson flew to Berlin June 28 from London, where he reached agreement June 27 with British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden & French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman on a Western E reply to Russia's latest note demanding Big 4 talks on Germany [see p. 182K]. He traveled in Pres. Truman's plane *Independence*, flew to Vienna June 29. [See G-H below, pp. 205F, 198P]

West Protests Harassments. The Western commandants in Berlin protested to Russia June 28 against "inhumane" Red boundary restrictions that prevented West Berliners from visiting relatives or reaching property they owned in East German territory. The Reds were asked to compensate West Berliners for "untold distress" they had suffered due to the new zonal barriers. The Western High Commissioners demanded June 26 that Soviet Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov hasten his reply to the Allied protest against the "inexcusable" downing of a French F airliner by Soviet planes in Germany Apr. 29 [see p. 135G-H]. The commissioners also sent Chuikov notes June 30 rejecting a Soviet note of June 19 explaining Red interference with interzonal traffic & communications. [See p. 190F]

The West Berlin press said July 1 that the Reds were clearing a no-man's-land "killing ground" zone around West Berlin where they could keep track of persons leaving the western sectors. The Mitteland canal, principal waterways linking West Berlin with West Germany, was closed by the Reds for "repairs" July 1. They said it would be reopened July 18. The Berlin Socialist Unity (Communist) Party sent Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin a message G June 30 promising to "mobilize the populace of West Berlin to mass activities & political strikes" against Mayor Ernst Reuter's anti-Communist regime. [See p. 199A]

Acheson Visits Vienna. U.S. State Secy. Acheson promised during a visit to Vienna June 30 the U.S. would press for completion of an Austrian peace treaty despite Soviet "obstructionism" and for Austrian admission to the UN without tie-ins with Red satellite UN-membership applications. He said "3 of the 4 powers in Austria (U.S., Britain, France) want to go home" but U.S. forces would remain "until the freedom of Austria is assured." Russia, he added, "doesn't want any kind of a treaty H that means the end of" Soviet occupation rights in Austria. Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Soviet High Commissioner in Austria, asked Acheson at a reception June 30 whether the secretary brought "peace" to Austria. Acheson replied, "You know it takes two to make peace." The Reds banned the U.S.-sponsored newspaper *Wiener Kurier* from their Vienna sector June 27 but did not carry out threatened demonstrations against Acheson June 30. Acheson flew to Brazil July 1-2. [See pp. 199E-F, 94E]

Katyn Report. A special U.S. House investigating committee reported July 2 that "the Soviet NKVD [People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs] committed the massacre of thousands of J Polish Army officers in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, Russia, not later than the spring of 1940." It said:

4,143 bodies exhumed in the Katyn forest were those of Polish officers & intellectuals interned by the Russians in eastern Poland in 1939. (Russia has accused Nazi invaders of the USSR of having killed the Katyn victims.)

10,000 Poles of the same categories were interned at Starobelsk (near Kharkov) and Ostashkov (near Kalinin) and, except for 400 who escaped, nothing more was heard of them. The Starobelsk prisoners apparently were massacred by methods similar to those used at Katyn (most victims shot in the back of the head, some K thrown alive into mass graves & suffocated). The Ostashkov prisoners apparently were shipped out into the White Sea in barges, drowned when the barges were sunk by the Russian Navy.

The committee recommended that Pres. Truman forward its evidence & findings to the UN Gen. Assembly and ask that the Assembly refer the case to the Intl. Court of Justice. The committee also asked Mr. Truman to instruct the American UN delegation to seek international investigation of other mass murders. It said Communist massacres of American prisoners in Korea followed a pattern "almost identical" with the Katyn atrocity and were part of the Communists' "diabolical totalitarian plan for world conquest." Committee Chrmn. Ray J. Madden (D., Ind.) L urged a Congressional inquiry next year into Korean atrocities.

Madden's committee based its report on testimony of 81 witnesses in committee hearings, 183 exhibits of evidence, depositions from 100 persons and statements to committee staff members by 200 others. [See p. 135M-N]

Duclos Released. Acting Secy. Gen. Jacques Duclos of the French Communist Party was released from Santé Prison in Paris July 1 by order of a Paris Appeals Court. It ruled that his immunity as a Deputy in the French Natl. Assembly was violated when he was arrested near the scene of Red riots May 28 and charged with plotting against the security of the state. The M court said he was not arrested in the act of committing a crime (only circumstance in which a Deputy may be arrested without Assembly approval). French officials indicated they would ask the Assembly to revoke Duclos' immunity so he could be tried for subversion. [See pp. 199K, 191D]

Sweden. Sweden charged in another note to Russia July 1 that both Swedish planes lost over the Baltic June 13 & 16 were shot down by Russian planes without provocation. Sweden suggested an investigation of the incidents by an international commission or the Intl. Court of Justice. [See p. 199D]

Russia rejected June 28 as "fabrications by provocateurs" a Swedish complaint of June 16 against connections between Soviet N Embassy officials in Stockholm and a group of confessed Swedish Communist spies. [See p. 190M-N]

NATO Forces. Danish Forgn. Min. Ole B. Kraft told U.S. State Secy. Acheson in London June 28 Denmark would meet its NATO requirements in about a year despite much domestic political opposition to some rearmament measures. [See p. 62B, F] . . . Norway will have about 250,000 men fully trained & equipped in its armed forces in 2 years, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway was told in Oslo June 30 when he began a tour of the country's defense installations. He warned Norway July 2 its Air Force was "below the critical minimum" of planes & bases. P [See pp. 199B-C, 147B] . . . Gen. Enrico Frattini of Italy was appointed NATO land forces commander in Southern Europe June 30 to succeed Italian Lt. Gen. Maurizio Lazzaro de Castiglioni. [See pp. 191G-H, 158K; Vol. XI, 147P]

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Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Army will be given 35 Russian-made 122-mm. howitzers captured in Korea, the U.S. announced June 25 [see p. 173F]. 3 Yugoslavs commandeered a Yugoslav Air Lines plane after it left Zagreb for Pola June 26, flew it to Foligno, Italy and became exiles in hope of reaching the U.S. The 3: Vilim Inkret, 35, & Josip Tevek, 23, mechanics; Bogdan Zigic, 22, a laborer. [See p. 129L]

UNITED NATIONS

Intl. Labor Conf. A resolution condemning attempts "to transform the trade union movement into an instrument for . . . political aims" was adopted, 112-0 (37 abstentions), by the Intl. Labor Org. conference in Geneva June 26. Poland, Czechoslovakia & employer groups from Western nations abstained. The 4-week ILO meeting ended June 28 after voting approval of 3 conventions on new world social standards calling for: (1) holidays with pay for agricultural workers; (2) minimum standard of social security in 9 fields for workers & their families, unemployed & aged; (3) assured maternity leave of at least 12 weeks and inclusion of domestic & agricultural workers in the ILO 1919 maternity convention. [See p. 200B-C]

Slave Labor. The UN Special Com. on Forced Labor ended its 2d session of hearings in New York July 1, announced it would ask "accused Govts." to answer complaints against them. Memoranda to these Govts. were to be prepared by Com. Chrmn. Ramaswami Mudaliar of India and submitted at the committee's next session in October at Geneva. The U.S. charged June 29 that slave labor exists in the USSR "on a scope unknown in the history of man." [See pp. 199P-200A]

Reports by the NATO Secretariat in Paris: (June 26) Of about 2 million European Axis & 800,000 Japanese prisoners from World War II working on Siberian railroad construction in late 1946, most have died from hardships of forced labor and the rest are still held by the Russians. (June 28) Many anti-Reds in Rumania, Hungary, Poland & East Germany and "whole nations" of people in the Baltic states have been deported to do forced labor for the Russians. [See pp. 150H, 123G, 24C]

(The N.Y. *Times* reported from Munich June 20 that flights of army deserters & other East Europeans to the West have "recently dwindled to almost nothing" because Iron Curtain "security police have managed to tighten barriers" and "word has leaked back . . . that life for refugees in the democratic world is far from happy" because of inadequate provisions to care for & resettle them [see Vol. XI, p. 307J-K]. Iron Curtain refugees in London said June 28 the Russians were offering Ukrainian, Lithuanian & Latvian emigrants in Britain free passage, food & other blandishments if they would return to their Sovietized homelands. "The Communists fear we may be of great use to this country [Britain] in the event of war," a Ukrainian spokesman said. A Soviet Embassy official in London told the press "many" refugees had asked to be returned to the USSR, later admitted the total this year was only 20. 40,000 Ukrainians, 35,000 persons from Red-held Baltic states, 16,000 Poles were said to be working in Britain.) [See pp. 199J, 95M]

Underdeveloped Lands. A proposal to tax private foreign investments only in the countries where they are made was recommended for study by the UN Economic & Social Council July 1 (New York) in a discussion of ways to stimulate the flow of private capital to economically retarded nations. The resolution, presented by Cuba, Iran & the Philippines, was passed by a 15-0 vote (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia abstaining). By the same margin June 23, the ECOSOC authorized establishment of a 9-member committee to plan an international development fund.

37 nations, in 135 separate petitions, have asked the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. for technical assistance in economic development, UNESCO Dir. Gen. Jaime Torres Bodet told the ECOSOC June 24. ⅔ asked aid in establishing or improving education facilities, the rest for scientific help, he said. [See pp. 183K, 136E; Vol. XI, 275D, 164E]

Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague declared itself competent July 1 to decide whether an Anglo-Greek dispute (over a Greek ship owner's claim that he was ruined financially by Britain's failure to deliver in time ships he bought in 1919) must be arbitrated. [See p. 191P] . . . **Israel** was accused by Syria in a note to the UN July 2 of violating UN decisions to internationalize Jerusalem by moving its Govt. offices there. Israel replied that Jerusalem "was, is and always will be the capital of Israel." Israel's UN delegation disclosed plans to build a new group of permanent Parliament, executive & court buildings on a hill northeast of Jerusalem. [See p. 187C] . . . **Loan installment** of $1 million paid to the U.S. by the UN June 30 was the 2d on a $65 million interest-free loan which financed construction of permanent UN Hq. in New York. [See Vol. X, p. 322M] . . . **Europe's crude steel** production reached a record annual rate of 72,892,000 metric tons during the first quarter of 1952, the UN Econ. Comm. for Europe reported June 30. [See p. 111C] . . . **"Friendship gift"** from U.S. school-children to the children of the world, a $50,000 100-ft. helical fountain, was dedicated June 26 in the central plaza of UN Hq. in New York. [See p. 70M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Bars T-H in Steel Strike. Pres. Truman, urged by Congress to use the Taft-Hartley law in the steel strike [see p. 208L-M], told reporters July 3 that he would not do so. He accused the major steel companies of "a conspiracy against the public interest," of preventing settlements by small companies who were "ready to settle with the union on all the issues."

The striking CIO United Steelworkers July 3 invoked the T-H law against the "Big 6" steel companies—U.S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland—by filing charges against them with the NLRB. It charged refusal to bargain and requested an injunction.

Executives of the Big 6 met in Cleveland July 1 and agreed on a united stand against the union's union-shop demand. Bethlehem had agreed to a modified union shop (old employes would not be required to join the union, new ones would be required to file a membership application when hired, could cancel within 30 days) but revoked the agreement when the rest of the Big 6 rejected it. Contracts with 50 plants covering more than 52,000 workers, half of them formerly on strike, were reported by Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray June 28. Biggest company was Pittsburgh Steel, the country's 14th largest, which signed June 27. All the agreements substantially followed the proposals of the Wage Stabilization Board. [See p. 89M]

Steel output, however, rose to only 15% of normal, and auto & other steel-using plants continued curtailments & shutdowns. Gen. Motors furloughed 38,000 workers, Ford 27,500. An agreement between the Natl. Production Authority & the union June 19 provided for shipment of steel needed for military use from 35 struck warehouses & 97 struck mills. But this applied only to steel which had been finished before the strike. NPA plans to relax some curbs on structural steel use were canceled June 20. The Office of Defense Moblization said in its 6th quarterly report July 3 that "lack of steel had stopped or slowed down the production of ammunition, tanks, army trucks, Bailey bridges, mine detectors & aircraft landing gear" toward the end of 1952's 2d quarter. [See p. 184E-K]

Bids for Southern Support. Pres. Truman, dedicating 2 new White River hydroelectric & flood control dams (Bull Shoals & Norfork) in Arkansas July 2, appealed for support of his administration against "forces of reaction & selfishness." He attacked private utility "special interests" that opposed the projects, warned against "reactionary lobbies" that "keep yapping about 'socialism' and a lot of other silly slogans to try to stop every measure for the good of the people." He said the New Deal & Fair Deal "have done more for the South than any other national administrations in this country's history." (Bull Shoals, near Norfork, Ark., is the 5th largest U.S. dam—2,256 ft. long, 283 ft. high, cost $76.3 million. Norfork Dam 40 mi. downriver cost $28 million.) [See p. 168F]

POLITICS

Taft Wins Delegate Contests. A 17-man Georgia delegation pledged to Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) won July 2 the first significant contest for Natl. Convention seats to be settled by the Taft-dominated GOP Natl. Com. The victorious pro-Taft Georgia group was opposed by a "regular" delegation split 14-3 in favor of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The "regulars" had been seated at the 1944 & 1948 Natl. Conventions. One of the "regular" group's Taft backers, who by the committee's action failed to win a seat, was Harry Sommers, Georgia's Natl. Committeeman. Spalding County (Ga.) Superior Court Judge Chester A. Byars had ruled in Griffin, Ga. June 30 that the pro-Taft fac-

tion was the state's legal Republican Party. Eisenhower backers denounced the Natl. Com.'s action as "another Texas steal." Eisenhower's comment, from Denver: "I'm going to roar out across the country for a clean, decent operation." [See p. 176P]

The Natl. Com. July 3 decided 11 of 13 Louisiana delegate contests in favor of Taft, 2 in favor of Eisenhower. Since 2 pro-Taft Louisiana delegates had not been contested, Taft's Louisiana total rose to 13. Eisenhower backers denounced this decision also as a "steal," said they would appeal to the Credentials Com. & the convention itself. [See p. 201L]

The Natl. Com., in its first decision on delegate contests, voted July 1 to seat an 18-man pro-Taft Florida delegation headed by Natl. Committeeman C. C. Spades rather than a pro-Taft insurgent group. Next day it unanimously upheld a pro-Eisenhower Kansas delegate who had been challenged by a Taft backer. The committee gave Taft 5 disputed Mississippi delegates and Eisenhower one Missouri delegate July 3.

Radio microphones and TV & newsreel cameras were banned at the delegate contest hearings by a 60-40 vote of the Natl. Com. July 1. Taft backers opposed the "apparatus," Eisenhower men favored it. Reporters for all media were admitted to the hearings but not to the sessions at which the committee members debated the cases and cast their votes. [See p. 193C]

Candidates Head for Chicago. Taft arrived in Chicago to take charge of last-minute pre-convention fighting June 30, and Eisenhower left Denver for a 3-day barnstorming tour en route to Chicago July 3. Eisenhower charged in track-side speeches July 3 that the Taft forces "put up an iron curtain [the Natl. Com.'s ban on radio & TV] so that we can't see what goes on." Taft predicted June 30 that convention enmities could be smoothed over; "I'd be glad to have all these men come in and [aid] my campaign." He derided the Gallup poll in which he trailed behind Eisenhower & leading Democrats. (The AP reported June 27 Taft polled 2,785,990 primary votes in 12 states, Eisenhower 2,115,430 in 9.) Eisenhower told reporters before leaving Dallas to return to Denver June 22 that he would not head a 3d party if he failed to win the GOP Presidential nomination. [See pp. 200P-201A]

Contested Delegates' Votes Opposed. 23 Republican Governors in Houston, Tex. for the Governors' Conference sent GOP Natl. Chrmn. Guy G. Gabrielson a telegram July 2 urging that no delegate whose own seat is disputed be permitted to vote on the seating of other contested delegates. 3 Taft backers were among the telegram's signers. Gabrielson replied July 3 that the rule allowing such voting was fair and backed by long precedent and that the Natl. Com. had no authority to change it. Only the convention could do so. Taft also backed voting by contested delegates July 3. He said it was a "parliamentary question," not one of "principle." He warned that if contested delegates were denied the right to vote, a minority faction could dominate the convention by creating "phony contests" and keeping majority delegates from voting. Eisenhower backers denounced the rule as allowing illegal delegates to seat other illegal delegates. [See p. 201A]

(The Governors' Conf. met in Houston June 30-July 2, adopted resolutions opposing alleged growth of federal encroachment in state activities, urging transfer of some taxation from the U.S. Govt. to the states, advocating [for 6th successive time] early statehood for Alaska & Hawaii, asking Congress [2d time] for an "adequate & well-conceived civil defense program." S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes hinted July 1 at a Southern walkout if the Democratic Presidential nominee backs a compulsory FEPC.) [See Vol. XI, p. 326D]

Stevenson May Accept Draft. Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson indicated in Houston June 30 that he might accept a "draft" as Democratic Presidential nominee. He will not participate, "overtly or covertly," in any draft movement, but "will decide what to do" if a draft develops. [See pp. 177L, 169B]

Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People voted in its national convention in Oklahoma City June 28 for an "unequivocal fight" in the major national political party conventions for civil rights for Negroes. Pres. Truman said in a message to the NAACP June 24 he would continue to campaign for his 1948 Civil Rights proposals. [See pp. 193N, 162A]

United World Federalist national convention in Philadelphia (June 19-22) asked that both Democratic & Republican platforms indorse UN Charter amendments to "empower the UN to enact, interpret & enforce world law, leaving nations complete internal sovereignty to manage their own affairs." Norman Cousins, *Saturday Review of Literature* editor, succeeded Alan Cranston as UWF president June 21. [See Vol. XI, p. 299H]

CONGRESS

Economic Controls Extended. A compromise one-yr. extension of the Defense Production Act, with economic controls weakened, was passed June 28 by Senate voice vote and 194-142 House vote (127 D., 66 R., 1 Ind. vs. 104 R., 38 D.). Pres. Truman signed it June 30, a few hours before controls would otherwise have expired. But he warned Congress July 1 that the bill "forces us to take a serious gamble with inflation."

The measure continued wage-price controls until Apr. 30, 1953. A House amendment ending price curbs on all but controlled materials was discarded. Processed fruits & vegetables (about 11% of the average housewife's food budget) were exempted from price curbs, as were materials or services sold by states, territories & possessions (principally liquor in state liquor stores). Merchants were authorized price rises that will give them the same profit margins they had before the Korean war. Farm price supports on crops under price control were to be maintained at no less than 90% of parity.

Farm workers & employes of businesses with 8 or fewer workers were exempted from wage controls. Wages were to be allowed to rise to at least $1 an hr. before being controlled. The Wage Stabilization Board lost jurisdiction in labor disputes, and its authority to impose wage control orders was transferred to the Economic Stabilization Agency. The tripartite composition of the WSB was retained, but the President was required to submit his nominations for Senate confirmation.

Authority for controls on installment & real estate credit and the Fed. Reserve Board's voluntary credit program for banks was ended. But real estate credit curbs could be restored if housing starts during a 3-mo. period reach an annual rate of 1,200,000 (current rate: 1,100,000).

Federal rent controls were continued to Sept. 30, 1952 except if local governments extend them until Apr. 30, 1953.

Authority for priorities & allocations for scarce materials were continued until June 30, 1953, and U.S. membership in the Intl. Materials Conf. was retained. But U.S. businessmen were authorized to bid for unused allocations of foreign countries provided the countries concerned consented. The "cheese amendment" (imposing import quotas on dairy products, peanuts, rice & some fats & oils) was continued, but the Agriculture Secy. was authorized to increase any country's quota by 15%.

The bill also authorized the RFC to make loans to increase newsprint output and recommended that Pres. Truman use the Taft-Hartley law in the steel strike. [See p. 200M-P]

Alien Bill Veto Overridden. The McCarran-Walter Immigration & Nationality Act became law June 27 when the Senate voted 57-26 (32 R., 25 D. vs. 18 D., 8 R.) to override Pres. Truman's veto. The ⅔ majority needed was achieved with a one-vote margin. The House had overridden June 26. Among those voting against the veto: Senate Democratic Floor Leader Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.). Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), co-author of the bill, said Mr. Truman vetoed it although the State Dept. & other agencies concerned had urged him to sign. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) said the bill would "make immigration a myth by reducing it to a mere trickle."

New immigration quotas provided by the bill were proclaimed by Pres. Truman June 30. Quotas of 100 a yr. went to each of 8 Asian countries whose natives had heretofore been totally excluded: Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Pakistan, Viet Nam. A quota of 100 also went to the "Asia-Pacific triangle," comprising most of Asia; it covers Asians of mixed nationality and natives of Asian areas which do not have national quotas. [See p. 20G-H]

Proposals Defeated. A House-approved plan to cut taxes of all members of Congress by allowing them to deduct their expenses while in Washington was defeated by a 67-2 Senate vote June 27. Only Sens. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) & James E. Murray (D., Mont.) voted for the plan. It was a rider to a $76,889,948 legislative appropriation for fiscal 1953, which the Senate then passed by voice vote and returned to the House. [See p. 153G] . . . Pres. Truman's request for admission to the U.S. of 300,000 European refugees during the next 3 years was shelved by the House Judiciary Com. July 1. [See p. 200G-H] . . . A Senate-approved bill providing the death penalty for peacetime espionage was rejected by the House Judiciary Com. June 19 as so broadly worded that it could apply to persons giving information to friendly nations. [See p. 65A]

P.R. Charter Approved. Legislation approving Puerto Rico's new constitution (provided certain changes were made) was adopted by the House June 30 and Senate July 1, signed by Pres. Truman July 3. The Senate June 23 added a requirement for Congressional approval of future constitutional amendments, but this was eliminated in joint conference. [See p. 177K]

Appropriations Voted. $46.403 billion in cash & contract authority for armed forces during fiscal 1953; by Senate, 66-0, June 30; to joint conference for reconciliation with the House's $46,207,177,554 all-cash bill. The Senate bill provided $12,165,080,000 for the Army, $12,699,574,142 for the Navy and $21,122,361,700 for the Air Force ($13,122,361,700 in cash, the rest in contract authorizations). It was designed to allow for a 143-wing Air Force by July 1, 1955. The Senate rejected the House's $46 billion ceiling on defense spending, added provision for a special $45-a-mo. bonus for servicemen under fire in Korea, dropped a House provision to make inactive 5-star generals give up their Govt.-paid aides. [See pp. 185K, 113G] . . . $10,122,840,780 omnibus bill including $6,031,947,750 for military, economic & technical foreign aid through the Mutual Security Program during fiscal 1953 (Pres. Truman had requested $7,949,801,000); by House June 28; to Senate. It provided $4,194,974,500 in military aid, $3,128,324,750 of it for Western Europe, $515,847,500 for Asia & the Pacific, $499,116,500 for Africa & the Near East and $51,685,750 for Latin America. [See p. 199C] . . . Compromise bills providing (a) $6,272,836,303 for the White House, Atomic Energy Comm., Housing & Home Finance Agency, Veterans Admin. & various other agencies, (b) $1,787,471,050 for the Labor Dept., Fed. Security Agency & related agencies and (c) $728,611,970 for the Agriculture Dept.; by both houses July 2; to President. All figures were below the President's requests. The first of the 3 authorized the start of 35,000 new public housing units in fiscal 1953. [See p. 185M] . . . $2,793,800,000 for the Post Office and $644,095,000 for the Treasury Dept. in fiscal 1953; by Senate June 26; signed by Pres. Truman June 30. [See p. 144G] . . . $1,012,547,852 for the State, Justice & Commerce Depts. and federal judiciary in fiscal 1953; by Senate June 26; to joint conference. The Senate dropped a House rider barring use of any of the funds for an Embassy at the Vatican unless the Senate confirms an ambassador to the Holy See. [See p. 113G]

Other Bills Passed. $1 billion-a-yr. "GI Bill of Rights" for Korean war veterans; by Senate voice vote June 28; to joint conference. It covers all who served since June 27, 1950, regardless of whether they went to Korea. Senate & House versions provided for varying payments for schooling. The Senate bill provided for unemployment compensation; the House bill did not. [See p. 185K] . . . Compromise bill raising Marine Corps strength to 3 divisions & 3 air wings and giving the Marine commandant "co-equal" status with members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters that directly concern the corps; by both houses June 19; signed by Pres. Truman June 28. [See pp. 80G, 186B; Vol. XI, 149L] . . . Measure providing absentee voting rights for members of the armed services; by Senate voice vote June 20; to House. It would authorize use of a federal ballot where state absentee voting laws were lacking or inadequate. The Defense Dept. estimated June 8 that 80% of the 3,600,000 persons in service were old enough to vote. (A Constitutional Amendment lowering the voting age to 18 was approved by the Senate Judiciary Com. July 1. Only Georgia allows 18-yr.-olds to vote.) [See p. 104E] . . . Bill requiring the 3 armed services to do all their buying from one catalogue instead of 15, as previously; by Senate June 21, House June 24; signed by Pres. Truman July 1. [See p. 56M] . . . Compromise bill establishing "ready" & "standby" armed forces reserve organizations and codifying the reserve programs of the services; by both houses July 2; to the President. The President could call up only members of the proposed 1½ million-member "ready" reserve and only in amounts authorized by Congress. "Standby" reservists could be called up only when Congress declares that a war or emergency exists. [See Vol. XI, p. 334A] . . . Compensation increase for disabled veterans; by Senate June 21; signed by Pres. Truman June 30. [See p. 168J] . . . Approval of compact among New York, New Jersey & Pennsylvania for "mutual military aid" in emergency; by House June 16, Senate June 20; to President. [See Vol. XI, p. 388L] . . . Bill allowing manufacturers & retailers to set "fair trade" retail prices on trademark items in states where the practice is authorized; by Senate 64-16 (35 D., 29 R. vs. 10 D., 6 R.) July 2; to President. [See p. 160H] . . . Continuation through 1955 of farm price support-parity formulas for cotton, wheat, corn, peanuts, rice & tobacco; by House 207-121 June 30; to Senate. [See p. 130H] . . . Social security & public assistance pay increase; by Senate June 26; to joint conference. Social security benefits would go up 12½% (minimum: $5 a month), and beneficiaries would be allowed to earn up to $100 a month without forfeiting benefits. The needy aged, blind & totally disabled would get a $5-a-mo. raise, dependent children $3. (A bill extending for one year—until Jan. 1, 1954—the period within which states can make voluntary agreements putting state employes under social security was signed by Pres. Truman June 28.) [See p. 194F] . . . Compromise bill streamlining the FCC; by both houses July 2; to President. An amendment exempting radio & TV stations from libel suits stemming from remarks by political candidates was eliminated in conference. [See p. 194H] . . . Authorization of loan of 2 Navy submarines to the Netherlands for up to 5 years for training purposes; by Senate June 21, House (187-13) July 2; to President. (A bill to lend Japan 18 small coastal patrol craft & 50 landing boats for coastal security uses was passed by the House and sent to the President July 2.) [See p. 198N] . . . Measure under which divorces valid in one state would be legal in all states provided they meet minimum standards; by Senate June 21; to House . . . 5-yr. $2 million program of research into means of converting sea water into fresh water; by Senate June 21, House June 30; to President . . . $65,000 Senate Judiciary Com. investigation of ways to aid Iron Curtain escapees and to promote "disaffection" of those still in Red lands; by Senate June 21. [See p. 208P] . . . Legislation authorizing federal prosecution for crimes of violence aboard U.S. planes flying over the high seas within U.S. maritime or admiralty jurisdiction; by House July 2; to President . . . Compromise bill extending 48 Presidential war powers until Apr. 1, 1953; by House July 2, Senate July 3; signed by Pres. Truman July 3. A stop-gap 3-day extension had continued the powers through July 3. [See p. 194H]

COMMUNISM

Senators Accuse Lattimore, Davies. The Senate Judiciary Subcom. on Internal Security charged in a report to the Senate July 2 that Prof. Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins U. had been "a conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy" and had testified falsely to the subcommittee on 5 points. It recommended that the Justice Dept. call a grand jury to determine whether Lattimore & John Paton Davies Jr., now deputy director of the State Dept.'s Office of Political Affairs in Bonn, Germany, should be indicted on charges of perjury.

The subcommittee's 226-pp. report covered its 18-mo. inquiry into affairs of the Institute of Pacific Relations, with which Lattimore was formerly associated. It accused Lattimore of:

(1) Testifying that Outer Mongolia was an independent country until after World War II although he knew it was Soviet-controlled in 1936; (2) falsely denying that he knew Ch'ao-Ting Chi, a Chinese with whom he worked in the IPR, was a Communist; (3) misrepresenting his associations with Frederick Vanderbilt Field and his knowledge of Field's connections with Communists; (4) falsely denying that he knew a contributor to the IPR publication *Pacific Affairs* (once edited by Lattimore) called Asiaticus was a Communist; (5) inaccurate testimony on his associations with Catesby Jones, Johns Hopkins student who allegedly attended subcommittee hearings "on assignment" from Mrs. Lattimore.

The report, submitted to the Senate by Judiciary Com. & subcommittee chairman Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), accused Davies of a false denial that he had recommended the employment of Communists & pro-Communists by the Central Intelligence Agency in highly sensitive operations [see p. 57C]. It said the "net effect of IPR activities on U.S. public opinion has been such as to serve international Communist interests & to affect adversely the interests of the U.S." It also said John Carter Vincent, now U.S. Minister in Tangiers, was a "principal fulcrum of IPR pressure & influence upon the State Dept." [See p. 56P]

Lattimore denounced the subcommittee report as "untrue . . . supported by no creditable evidence." Davies denied "allegations of perjury." IPR Secy. Gen. William L. Holland of N.Y. called the branding of IPR as a pro-Red influence "fantastic."

The subcommittee also recommended: (1) immunity from prosecution for persons having vital information on matters under investigation by Congress so they could testify without fear of self-incrimination; (2) a Justice Dept.-Judiciary Com. review of espionage laws in the light of present needs; (3) a study by the Senate Com. on Govt. Operations of new legislation to require that the Executive Branch open its files to Congressional investigators; (4) Senate consideration whether to investigate (a) Red influence & infiltration in the Treasury Dept., (b) Alger Hiss' influence on State Dept. policy & personnel, (c) employment & influence in the Govt. of persons actively associated with the "pro-Communist core" of the IPR, and (d) how contributions by American charitable, scientific & education foundations had aided Red or pro-Red activity. [See pp. 195A, 170D]

'Tip' on Lattimore False. The State Dept. publicly apologized to Owen Lattimore June 28 for "embarrassment" it caused him when it barred him from leaving the U.S. on the basis of a false "allegation" that he was planning to visit the USSR &/or its satellites. It also canceled the travel ban. Finnish-born Harry A. Jarvinen, 32, Seattle travel agency employe, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Seattle June 27 on charges of giving the false "tip" to the Central Intelligence Agency and repeating it to the FBI. He pleaded innocent June 30. Jarvinen told reporters June 27 the Govt. should not indict him, "whether the charge against me is true or false," because that would make others unwilling to give information. The State Dept.'s apology said that, according to the FBI, Jarvinen has admitted that his story "was a complete fabrication."

The travel ban had been confirmed by the State Dept. June 20 after being disclosed by the *Baltimore Sun* earler the same day. Lattimore immediately denied planning to visit East Europe or even to leave the country "in the immediate future." The State Dept. had issued the ban June 3 without notifying him or asking him if he intended to go to Russia.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said in a WCBS telecast in New York June 25 that "the State Dept. will use every bit of power at its disposal to get Owen Lattimore out of the country within the next 2 or 3 months." [See pp. 113A-C, 153H]

State Secy. Dean G. Acheson had defended the State Dept. June 17 against charges that its passport division & Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, its chief, were "tyrannical" & "arbitrary" in denying passports. Acheson said there would be no change in the policy of refusing to let citizens travel abroad if they were considered security risks. [See pp. 198P, 195A-B]

Los Angeles Trial. Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, one of 14 "2d string" Communist leaders on trial in Los Angeles, was

given an indeterminate jail sentence for contempt June 26 for refusing to answer 5 prosecution questions about CP membership of other persons. 15 had originally been put on trial, but Mary Bernadette Doyle, 45, was granted a later, separate trial Apr. 24 because of ill health. The prosecution had completed its presentation May 21, and 10 of the defendants announced June 10 that the Govt. had made no case against them and they therefore would rest their case, waiving testimony in their own defense. Only Mrs. Yates, William Schneiderman, Mrs. Loretta Stack & Frank Carlson presented a defense.

Leonard Patterson, 46, ex-Communist official, testified Apr. 15 that Mrs. Stack, 38, was formerly Lottie Keith (widow of Irving Keith, killed in the Spanish civil war), ex-member of the Russian CP, graduate of its Moscow training school in street warfare.

Among other witnesses: (1) Lloyd N. Hamlin, 37, CP member for 5 years as a spy for Naval Intelligence & the FBI, once jailed for contempt when he refused to answer questions of California's State Legislative Com. on Un-American Activities; (2) John Lautner, Hungarian-born ex-CP official [see p. 194M]; (3) Daniel Scarletto, 32, ex-FBI spy in the CP who testified Mar. 7 that the party had an underground organization in Los Angeles; he said Mar. 12 that in 1950 CP members discussed sabotaging U.S. warplanes; (4) Timothy Evans Jr., 34, former Negro college football star (Xavier U., New Orleans) who was an FBI spy in the CP; he testified Mar. 21 that the CP did not fight for Negro rights "as an end within itself" but "as a means of gathering forces" for "final & ultimate victory of socialism"; (5) William Foard, CP member 1945-48, who testified Apr. 7 that the Communists thought war with Russia was inevitable but urged forestalling it until the USSR was ready; he said CP campaigns for good causes were solely to rally support. [See p. 41C]

Bail Fund Liquidated. Trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Cong. consented in New York June 30 to a permanent injunction against further operation and to liquidation of $717,000 in assets (its liabilities totaled $841,000). N.Y. State Atty. Gen. Nathaniel L. Goldstein announced simultaneously that he had given the fund's records, including names of its 6,442 contributors, to the FBI [see p. 122D]. (Contempt citations were unanimously approved by the House June 30 against 2 Detroit men who refused to supply documents subpenaed by the House Un-American Activities Com.: Arthur McPhaul, who had been ordered to furnish papers of the Civil Rights Cong., and Saul Grossman, directed to turn over data on the Mich. Com. for Protection of the Forgn. Born.) [See p. 161P]

ARMED FORCES

Buildup vs. Red Power. Warplane output under the arms production "stretch-out" ordered in January reached a rate of 800 in May, the Defense Production Admin. reported June 26. The stretch-out postponed the full buildup until mid-1955. The Senate Preparedness Subcom. assailed Pres. Truman June 17 for having ordered it despite a "solemn warning" by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Chiefs had called "the general period of 1954" "the most dangerous" for U.S. security "in the foreseeable future." The subcommittee said "we have consciously exposed ourselves for a longer time to the danger of aggression" and have increased ultimate air power costs by 2½%-3% a plane as a result of the stretch-out. Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. told the Senate Military Appropriations Subcom. June 18 that the stretch-out put U.S. troops abroad "in grave jeopardy" because they could not be "adequately" reinforced if a general war started within a year. He said it would also prevent the U.S. from using "immediate & effective military pressure" if the Communists started new Korean-type aggressions.

The DPA's June 26 report said warplane production was to achieve a 10,000-a-yr. rate toward the end of 1952, a 15,000 rate during 1953. Output increased by more than 50% in the past 6 months, and March deliveries exceeded all AF losses in Korea to date. The Natl. Industrial Conf. Board said June 15 that current U.S. warplane output had reached the rate of 1,250 a month, but the Air Force Assn. told all Senators in a June 16 letter that fewer than 25 of the AF's 91 wings were equipped with "modern" combat planes. Meantime the AF's "off-shore" procurement program was picking up speed. The Mutual Security Admin. informed the Netherlands Govt. June 11 that the U.S. was prepared to buy complete aircraft from European manufacturers, and the AF announced June 5 & 12 "multi-million dollar" orders for F-84 jet fighter parts to be built by Italy's Finmeccanica Corp. and the Ford S.A.F. Co. of Paris.

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF Chief of Staff, predicted in testimony released by the Senate Military Appropriations Subcom. June 15 that the USSR would have 2 or 3 times as many active-duty warplanes as the U.S. by 1954, may have world air superiority by then. Russia "could overrun Europe today" but was deterred only by fear of U.S. atomic retaliation and Stalin's "deep respect" for U.S. industrial potential, according to testimony by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, released by the subcommittee June 14. (The Senate Preparedness Subcom. reported June 1 that a 500-man Russian infantry battalion delivers as much or more firepower as an 800-man U.S. battalion because of U.S. manpower "waste.") [See 199K, 177D]

U.S. coast & northern civilian air-raid stations were ordered June 16 to begin round-the-clock plane spotting operation, effective July 14. AF officials said Russia had more than 400 TU-4 long-range bombers capable of carrying A-bombs strategically deployed at Iron Curtain airfields within striking distance of U.S. targets. The Royal Canadian AF revealed June 7 that USAF personnel would man some radar installations being built in Canada. [See pp. 177F, 72L]

Lt. Gen. William H. Kepner, military commander in Alaska, said in Seattle June 18 that U.S. planes often spot Soviet aircraft flying over the Bering Sea from Siberian bases but there had been no incidents. He said Russia could invade Alaska with large numbers of troops but the invaders would be hit from the air immediately. [See Vol. XI, p. 242C]

Atomic Developments. The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Comm. criticized "either the military or higher authority" June 29 for failure to provide for adequate discovery & production of uranium, basic constituent of atomic bombs. It said that "a very substantial revision in both uranium & thorium procurement goals would promote the common defense & security" and urged development of sources in (a) the Colorado Plateau, largest known U.S. source, and (b) shale deposits in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana & elsewhere. [See pp. 183P, 83K, 75A] . . . 4 Argonne Natl. Laboratory scientists injured by radiation have recovered. They returned to work July 1. [See p. 177B]

Air Advances. A revolutionary new supersonic-speed jet fighter, the Lockheed F-94C Starfire, was disclosed by the AF July 2. Armed with 24 2.74-in. rockets in a ring of firing tubes around its nose, it is the first AF fighter without machineguns or cannon for air-to-air combat. It has an electronic "brain" which enables it to spot enemy bombers miles away, track them, close in and automatically open fire. . . . The Fairchild C-119H Flying Van, transport capable of carrying 62 armed troops or more than 15 tons of cargo, was demonstrated to UN military representatives in Hagerstown, Md. June 27. . . . The ZPN-1, world's largest non-rigid airship (324 ft. long, 35 ft. high), was delivered by Goodyear Aircraft Co. to the Navy at Lakehurst, N.J. June 17. It was designed for anti-sub warfare. . . . The Navy confirmed June 10 that its D-558-2 Skyrocket achieved a record altitude of "more than 79,000 ft." Aug. 15, 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 284M]

Draft. The Army called July 2 for 30,000 draftees in September, about 54,000 a month in each of the last 3 months of 1952. This would bring the total in the current draft up to 1,175,430. [See p. 186B] . . . A draft of 450 Priority I physicians in August, unless there are enough volunteers, was ordered June 12. [See p. 56M-N] . . . 11.6% or 1,443,315 of the 12,416,129 men examined between 1948 & Apr. 30, 1952 were classified 4-F (physically or mentally unfit), Selective Service reported June 20. State with lowest percentage: South Dakota, 6.5%; highest: South Carolina 21.4%. 9,638 or almost 28% of 34,810 4-Fs reexamined Jan. 1-Mar. 31 were reclassified 1-A. [See Vol. XI, p. 413C] . . . The FBI reported June 24 more than 19,000 draft delinquents in the current draft. 3,301 were fugitives, 554 convicted. [See Vol. XI, p. 20E] . . . 57% of 54,755 college students who took the last 2 deferment tests got passing grades—70% or higher (reported June 17). [See Vol. XI, 334A-B]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Czechoslovakia. Premier Antonin Zapotocky in a June 7 broadcast reported in Vienna said: Czechoslovakia was suffering a "desperate" coal shortage; its state farms had "completely failed"; trade unions would be reorganized because they had not brought out workers' initiative. He denounced Ludvik Frejka, once Pres. Gottwald's econ. advisor, as a "traitor." [See pp. 175A-B, 114E,

73N, 34E] . . . Justice Min. Stefan Rais announced July 1 that Czechoslovakia's legal system would be reorganized on Russian lines with courts subordinated to a state prosecutor. The Czech Red Cross has been reorganized and made part of the "Society for Cooperation with the Army," Ceteka, official Czech news agency, reported in London June 12. [See p. 147A]

Egypt. King Farouk announced the resignation June 28 of Premier Ahmed Naguib el Hilaili Pasha who had been in office 4 months. The king appointed ex-Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha, 60, an irrigation engineer & political independent, as new Premier June 29. His Cabinet, announced July 2:

Premier, Forgn. Affairs, War & Marine—Sirry Pasha	Eductn.—Sami Mazen Bey
Interior—Mohammed Hashim Pasha	Agri.—Ali el Kelani Bey
State—Karim Tabet Pasha	Justice—Ali Badawi Bey
Public Works, Acting Fin. Min.—Naguib Ibrahim Pasha	Min. of Wakfs (Moslem charities)—Sheik Farag el Sanhouri
Rural & Muni. Affairs—Mohammed Ali Rateb Pasha	Commerce—Abdel Moti Khayyal Bey
	Communications—Hussein el Ghamrawi Bey

No reason was given officially for Hilaili's resignation but Cairo reports said his failure to win concessions from the British and his determination to hold general elections in October caused a policy break with Farouk. A member of the outgoing Cabinet told the press Hilaili also complained of U.S. interference in Egypt's domestic affairs. U.S. Amb. Jefferson Caffrey denied the charge June 29. [See pp. 156A, 122N, 70G; Vol. X, 22E]

Farouk was recognized as "King of the Sudan" June 23 by Greece, 9th nation to back Egyptian claims to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The British Forgn. Office said June 25 it was "deeply disturbed & disappointed" in the Greek action. Other nations recognizing Farouk as ruler of the Sudan: Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Belgium & Pakistan. [See p. 159A; Vol. XI, 371L] . . . The Soviet Govt. warned Egypt June 22 to keep out of the proposed Middle East Command. [See p. 30A-B] . . . Issuance of 2 Govt. loans totaling $71,750,000 to finance Govt. purchase of last season's unsold cotton (estimated at more than 250,000 500-lb. bales) was announced June 18. The Agri. Ministry said June 16 the 1951-52 cotton crop amounted to 1,700,005 bales, estimated the 1952-53 crop at 1,615,133 bales. [See pp. 187A, 70J] . . . Soap, leather goods, automobiles, refrigerators, silk, radios & furs were among items put on Egypt's restricted import list June 17 to preserve the nation's dwindling sterling reserves. [See p. 122N]

India. Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of an Indian cultural mission that returned June 7 from a 5-week stay in Red China, took issue June 26 with critical comments on the Reds attributed to her & others of the mission. She had told the Indian Parliament June 10 that "the Chinese Communist Govt. has come to stay" but its "methods are exceedingly drastic (and) do not fit in with my concept of democracy." Others of the mission had been quoted by the press as saying: the Reds oppressed the Chinese with forced labor & cultural regimentation and restricted the freedom of the Indian mission to observe conditions in China; the Chinese wanted a face-saving formula for Korean peace; Chinese Red "evidence" of UN germ warfare in Korea was not convincing but some of the Indian emissaries thought there should be an international inquiry. Mme. Pandit's statement June 26 was issued through the New Delhi Forgn. Office after Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru reportedly became concerned over criticism of Chinese internal policy attributed to the cultural mission. She said her mission's "over-all impression . . . was one of admiration for the enthusiasm & disciplined energy with which the people of China are tackling the difficult tasks that face them." [See pp. 183A-C, 49N]

60 million acres of land in Uttar Pradesh State were transferred July 1 from absentee landlords to about 13 million farmers who had worked the land as tenants, or hired laborers. It was the first land redistribution under the Govt.'s agrarian reform program (the Govt. paid the owners for the land, sold it to tenants at 10 times their annual rentals). Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru called the transfer "progressive emancipation of our peasantry, although it is only the first step" toward "complete social justice." [See p. 129J] . . . Chandernagore was absorbed into the Indian Union June 30 by an order issued by Pres. Rajendra Prasad. France ratified the treaty of cession June 9. [See p. 183B; Vol. XI, 46M] . . . A 1952 defense budget of $333,380,000 was approved by Parliament June 11. [See p. 74E-F] . . . Egypt & India signed a trade pact June 29 under which Egypt will send 300,000 bales of raw cotton to India in return for 4,000 tons of tea. [See p. 187A] . . . The U. S. & India completed June 19 the signing of 11 agreements for Point 4 aid to India in basic food supplies. [See pp. 183B, 182H]

Italy. Giuseppe Paratore, 76, was elected President of the Italian Senate June 26. He succeeded Enrico de Nicola who resigned June 17 after a deputy charged he had altered a law. The Senate unanimously rejected the resignation June 19 but de Nicola refused to return. . . . Monarchist Giuseppe Pepe, elected mayor of Foggia May 25, was suspended June 29 for wishing ex-King Humbert II a "quick return to Italy." Assessor Lupe, a neo-Fascist, became acting mayor. [See pp. 167A, 146H; Vol. VI, 200G-H] . . . The price of wheat to domestic producers was increased 8.8% June 27. [See p. 123D] . . . 2,344 Fascists were slain during the 1945 Italian partisan uprising, Interior Min. Mario Scelba said June 24. Pro-Fascist newspapers had put the figure at 300,000. [See Vol. V, pp. 403N, 200C]

Iceland's ex-Prime Min. Asgeir Asgeirsson, 58, was elected 2d Pres. of the Republic June 29 to succeed the late Pres. Sveinn Bjoernsson. [See p. 36C] . . . **Ireland's** Pres. Seán T. O'Kelly, 69, was inaugurated for 2d 7-year term June 25. Prime Min. Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail party maintained its 5-seat majority over an opposition coalition in the Dail (Parliament) after it lost one seat, gained one, retained a 3d in 3 special elections June 26. [See pp. 162L, 114F]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended June 28

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$23,346,000,000	$23,297,000,000	$21,755,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,814,000,000	$28,787,000,000	$27,601,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,776,000,000	$20,518,000,000	$19,216,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,803,926,934	$11,284,528,308	$8,582,224,399
England note circulation (£)	1,442,075,000	1,431,095,000	1,349,291,000
Assets of U.S.'s 4,933 natl. banks (Currency Controller, in millions)	**Mar. 31** $99,000	**Dec. 31, 1951** $102,700	**Apr. 9, 1951** $94,300
N.Y. Stock Exchange—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Stock sales (shares)	6,024,760	5,671,500	8,724,010
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	150.46	149.62	138.22
Bond sales	$13,149,500	$12,376,800	$14,419,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.15	99.20	97.39
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	117,735	119,248	149,886
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,155,000	6,148,850	6,192,050
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,270,000	7,585,000	10,223,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,254,058,000	7,126,404,000	6,834,692,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]643,860	631,043	832,942
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**May** 214	**Apr.** 216	**May 1952** 222
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.51⅞	$2.58¾	$2.61⅞
Corn (bu.)	$2.07¾	$2.06	$1.94⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.407	$.4215	$.4606
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.39	$6.41	$7.02
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]110.7	111.2	115.1
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	[e]98	116	92
Failures (June 19)‡	151	175	180
	May	**Apr.**	**May 1951**
New incorporations‡	7,915	8,284	7,544

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate; Automotive News reported June 30 that the U.S. auto industry built 2,200,000 cars & 640,000 trucks in the first 6 months of 1952; see p. 35A ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, June 18 [b]June 21 [c]June 14 [d]June 24 [e]Retail sales totaled $13.54 billion in May, a 1952 record, up 2% over April, 6% over May 1951 (Commerce Dept. report June 24); week to June 21.

ARTS & SCIENCE

LEADING JUNE FILMS

N.Y. Releases

CLASH BY NIGHT. Screen version of Clifford Odet's play about cynical, defeated adventuress married to decent, easy-going chap but tempted by his slick, self-pitying friend. Screenplay by Alfred Hayes. Directed by Fritz Lang. Produced by Harriet Parsons. Jerry Wald-Norman Krasna production distributed by RKO. Cast headed by Barbara Stanwyck, Paul Douglas, Robert Ryan, Marilyn Monroe. June 18.

DIPLOMATIC COURIER. Spy thriller. Screenplay by Casey Robinson & Liam O'Brien. Based on Peter Cheyney's novel "Sinister Errand." Directed by Henry Hathaway. Produced by Robinson for 20th Century-Fox. In cast: Tyrone Power, Patricia Neal, Hildegarde Neff, Stephen McNally, Karl Malden, Stefan Schnabel, Herbert Berghof. June 13.

THE FRANCHISE AFFAIR. Aged Englishwoman & daughter falsely accused of kidnapping. Screenplay by Robt. Hall & Lawrence Huntington. Based on Josephine Tey's novel. Directed by Huntington. Produced by Hall. Associated Picture Corp. presentation distributed by Associated British-Pathé, Ltd. Cast includes Michael Denison, Dulcie Gray, Ann Stephens, Athene Seyler, Anthony Nicholls, Martin Boddey. June 5.

I DREAM OF JEANIE. Fictional screen biog. of Stephen Foster. Screenplay by Alan LeMay. Directed by Allan Dwan. Republic production presented by Herbert J. Yates. Cast headed by Bill Shirley, Ray Middleton, Muriel Lawrence, Eileen Christy, Lynn Bari. June 25.

ISLAND RESCUE. Satirical story of British commandos who land on occupied Channel island during World War II to rescue pregnant prize cow from Nazis. Screenplay by Nicholas Phipps. Based on Jerrard Tickell's novel "Appointment with Venus." Directed by Ralph Thomas. Produced by Betty E. Box. J. Arthur Rank Org. presentation released through Universal-International. Cast includes David Niven, Glynis Johns, Geo. Coulouris, Kenneth More, Barry Jones, Noel Purcell. June 30.

PAT & MIKE. Comedy starring Katharine Hepburn as female athlete & Spencer Tracy as her promoter. Screenplay by Ruth Gordon & Garson Kanin. Directed by Geo. Cukor. Produced by Lawrence Weingarten for MGM. In cast: Aldo Ray, Sammy White, Wm. Ching, Geo. Mathews. June 18.

WHERE'S CHARLEY? Musical version of Brandon Thomas' comedy "Charley's Aunt." Starring Ray Bolger & Allyn McLerie in roles they first essayed on Broadway. Screenplay by John Monks Jr. Directed by David Butler. Warner Bros. production. Cast includes Robt. Shackleton, Mary Germaine, Horace Cooper. June 26. [See Vol. VIII, p. 333F]

THE WINNING TEAM. Film biog. of late Grover Cleveland Alexander, star big league baseball pitcher. Screenplay by Ted Sherdeman, Seeleg Lester, Merwin Gerard. Directed by Lewis Seiler. Produced by Bryan Foy. Presented by Warner Bros. Cast headed by Ronald Reagan, Doris Day, Frank Lovejoy, Jas. Millican. June 20.

MOST POPULAR SONGS

(As listed by The Billboard July 5)

(1) Kiss of Fire, by Lester Allan & Robt. Hill. (2) Here in My Heart, by Genaro, Levinson & Borrelli. (3) I'm Yours, by Robt. Merrill. (4) Blue Tango, by Leroy Anderson. (5) Delicado, by Waldyr Azevedo & Jack Lawrence. (6) Auf Wiederseh'n Sweetheart, by Parsons & Storch. (7) Walkin' My Baby Back Home, by Ray Turk & Fred Ahlert. (8) Half as Much, by C. Williams. (9) I'll Walk Alone, by Jules Styne & Sammy Cahn. (10) A Guy Is a Guy, by Oscar Brand. [See p. 107D]

NEW BOOKS

THE CLOSEST KIN THERE IS by Clara Winston. Brooding antagonisms of dour New England farm family. June 19. (Harcourt, Brace, 244 pp. $3)*

LANDS BEYOND by L. Sprague de Camp & Willy Ley. Wanderers' tales, legendary & otherwise. June 19. (Rinehart, 346 pp., $4.75)†

MATADOR by Barnaby Conrad. Bullfighter's final performance. Written by ex-matador. BOMC July choice. June 26. (Houghton, Mifflin, 211 pp., $2.75)*

THE SHINING TIDES by Win Brooks. Melodrama & bass-fishing at Cape Cod. Lit. Guild July choice. June 25. (Morrow, 281 pp., $3.50)*

SIX ANGELS AT MY BACK by John Bell Clayton. Life of shiftless Florida crackers. June 30. (MacMillan, 200 pp., $1.50)*

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST: A Portrait in His Own Words. Ed. by Edmond D. Coblentz. Hearst's papers. June 20. (Simon & Schuster, 309 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Edgar S. Bamberger, 69, ex-dept. store exec., first pres. of radio station WOR; June 28 in Avon, N.J.

Mrs. Florence Bankhead, widow of late House Speaker William B. Bankhead, step-mother of actress Tallulah Bankhead; July 1 in Jaspar, Ala.

Joseph Baskin, 71, Russian-born engineer, secy. of Workmen's Circle, Jewish labor fraternal org.; June 26 in New York.

Efim Bogolyubov, 63, Ukranian-born chess champion; June 18 in Triberg, Germany.

George H. Chisholm, 65, horticulturist who developed a tomato-potato plant & crossed bottle of wine with honeydew melon; June 26 in Yonkers, N.Y.

Harry Harkness Flagler, 81, music patron, ex-president of N.Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Society; June 30 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Lum Fong, 66, Chinese-born restaurateur; June 26 in Malverne, N.Y.

Clark Hempstead, 78, ex-pres. of Pillsbury Mills; June 29, Minneapolis.

Elmo Lincoln (Otto E. Linkenhelt), 63, motion picture actor, screen's first *Tarzan*; June 27, Los Angeles (heart attack).

Wilford R. May, 57, Canadian Pacific Airlines exec., World War I ace who helped kill German ace von Richthofen; June 21 of heart attack while hiking near Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rev. James Shera Montgomery, 89, Methodist Episcopal chaplain of U.S. House 1921-50; June 30 in Washn. [Vol. X, 37B]

Mauno Pekkala, 61, pro-Russian Finnish premier 1946-1948, negotiated 1949 USSR pact; June 30, Helsinki. [Vol. X, 22G]

Abraham Simon Wolf Rosenbach, 75, collector of rare books, author & educator; July 1 in Philadelphia. [See p. 91J]

Heinrich Schlusnus, 67, German opera baritone & lieder singer; June 19 in Frankfort-on-the-Main of heart ailment.

SPORTS

Baseball. Steve O'Neill, 61, ex-manager of Detroit, Cleveland & Boston AL teams, succeeded Eddie Sawyer as manager of the 6th place NL Philadelphia Phillies June 27. Sawyer remained with the Phillies farm system. [See p. 188G; Vol. XI, 343N; Vol. X, 320B] . . . N.Y. Giants Mgr. Leo Durocher was suspended June 29 for 4 days for his behavior in an argument with Umpire Bill Stewart in a game in Philadelphia June 28. [See Vol. XI, p. 424D; IX, 152K-L]

Chess. U.S. Natl. championship: retained July 1 in San Francisco by Larry Evans of New York. He defeated Herman Steiner of Los Angeles. [See Vol. XI, p. 272G]

Golf. $18,000 Inverness best-ball tournament in Toledo, O.: won June 29 by Sam Snead & Jim Ferrier for $5,000. [See p. 164K; Vol. XI, 280E, 208E] . . . $7,500 women's U.S. Open championship in Philadelphia: won June 29 by Louise Suggs, 28, Carrollton, Ga., for $1,750. Her 284 score was lowest 72-hole card ever recorded by a woman in major tournament competition. [See p. 28J; Vol. XI, 304K; IX, 320G]

Horse Racing. $42,920 Leonard Richards Stakes at Delaware Park, Stanton, June 28: won by Max Kahlbaum's Jampol, Eugene Rodriguez up, for $32,035, in 3-way photo finish with Golden Gloves, High Scud. [See p. 204E] . . . $34,650 Equipoise Mile at Arlington Park, Chicago June 28: won by Frank Rosen's Woodchuck, Eddie Arcaro up, for $22,300. [See p. 204E; Vol. X, 215F] . . . $57,000 Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamps, Paris June 29: won by Orfeo, owned by Martinez de Hoz, P. Palmer up. [See Vol. XI, p. 208E]

Yachting. Newport-to-Bermuda biennial 675-mi. ocean yacht race, June 23-26: won by the Class C yawl *Carina*, owned by Richard S. Nye, Greenwich, Conn., in corrected time of 3 days, 16 hrs., 5 mins., 47.5 secs. Class A winner—U.S. Naval Academy's *Royono*; Class B winner—Roderick Stephens Jr.'s *Mustang*. [See Vol. X, p. 208F]

Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. championships: Golf, Lafayette, Ind. June 28: won by Jim Vickers, U. of Okla., 1 up over Eddie Merrins, LSU. . . . Tennis, Evanston, Ill. June 22-29: team title, UCLA; singles, Hugh Stewart, USC; doubles, Cliff Mayne & Hugh Ditzler, U. of Calif.

Olympic torch was ignited June 25 at Olympia, Greece and flown to Denmark June 27 on the first leg of its traditional relay to the Olympic host city, Helsinki. Relay from Copenhagen to Helsinki by runners, horseback, boat & cyclists began June 28. [See p. 204F; Vol. XI, 424E]

MISCELLANEOUS

Married. Actress Jean Parker & actor Robert Lowery; marriage May 29, 1951 in Miami revealed June 26 (3d for both). . . . Singer Ginny Simms, 35, & oilman Robert Calhoun, 33; June 27 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 2d, his first). [See p. 108P] . . . Bandleader Artie Shaw & actress Doris Dowling; June 19 in Canaan, Conn. (announced June 28; his 7th, her first). [See Vol. XI, p. 109H] . . . Anne Carlton Hadley, 20, stepdaughter of Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, & Weldon Behrend, 23; June 28 in Paducah, Ky. . . . Marquess of Winchester, 89, & Bapsy Pavry, 46, daughter of former high priest of India's Parsee sect; July 2 in London.

Divorced. Met Opera soprano Roberta Peters, 21, from baritone Robert Merrill, 30; June 26 in Juarez, Mexico. She had announced their separation due to trouble over careers. [See 108P]

Miss Universe international beauty contest winner in Long Beach, Calif. June 29: Armi Helena Kuusela, 18, of Muhos, Finland. [See Vol. XI, p. 296N]

Lions Intl. president installed June 28 at the close of the organization's 34th convention, in Mexico City: Edgar M. Elbert, Maywood, Ill. realtor. [See Vol. X, p. 248L]